

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1889.

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B. Lowenstein & Bros.

LADIES' AND MISSES' WHITE DRESSES

Ladies' White DRESSES, plain skirt and basque, fine material, all sizes, \$4.75.

Ladies' Divinity Corded DRESSES, nice basque and skirt, \$7.25.

Ladies' White DRESSES, all over embroidered basque and skirt, \$7.75.

One lot Ladies' Fine White DRESSES, over from last season, soiled, reduced from \$25 to \$12.75.

Misses' Fine White Percale DRESSES, 12, 14, 16 years, \$4.

Misses' Fine India Linen DRESSES, trimmed with embroidery, \$6, \$7.50, \$8.75.

Misses' Fine White DRESSES, elaborately trimmed with embroidery, \$12 to \$20.

Misses' Oriental and Pompadour Lace DRESSES, slightly soiled, \$9.50; real value, \$20.

One lot Fine India Linen DRESSES, handsomely trimmed with fine embroidery, slightly soiled, \$7.75, worth \$15 and \$20.

Special reductions during the week on Ladies' Linen, Mohair and Silk DRESSERS.

Ladies' Lace Connemara VISITES and ALERINNES.

Ladies' Cloth ULSTERS, RAGLANS, WALKING JACKETS, Ladies' Black Silk and Lace DRESSES.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Low Square Neck and Round Neck COMBINATION SUITS, corset cover and undershirt combined, trimmed around neck and arm size with fine Hamburg edging, bottom of skirt finished with clusters of tucks and cambric ruffle, at 85c; worth \$1.50.

Ladies' Low Square Neck COMBINATION SUITS, corset cover and undershirt combined, made of very fine cambric most exquisitely trimmed with fine Hamburg insertings and edgings, clusters of tucks above deep ruffle of fine Hamburg at bottom of skirt, at \$1.25, worth \$2. These goods take the place of chemise and corset cover, and fit the form as closely as a jersey; sizes from 34 to 40.

Ladies' Extra Large Size Cambric DRAWERS, handsomely trimmed with medallion and torchon lace, reduced from \$2 to \$1.

Ladies' CHEMISE, made of excellent quality muslin, trimmed around neck and arm size with everlasting trimming and serpentine edging, at 22 1-2c, worth 50c.

Ladies' CHEMISE, made of superior muslin, entire yoke of linen and Irish lace, sleeves trimmed to match, at 27 1-2c, worth 65c.

Ladies' SKIRTS, made of Lonsdale muslin, two clusters of tucks above deep ruffle of fine Hamburg, at 75c.

Handsome and more elaborate SKIRTS at \$1.25, worth \$1.75 and \$2.50.

B. Lowenstein & Bros.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

One lot Splendid Dress Quality of Colored ARMURE ROYALS at 95c yard. Never have been sold for less than \$1.50; all choice new shades; this is a wonderful bargain at the price, and should command attention.

SURAH SILKS—33c YARD—SURAH SILKS.

For this price we place on sale one lot SURAH SILKS, odd shades, all delicate tints; without further comment will add that this grade is universally sold at 75c yard.

PLAIN SATINS—37 1-2c YARD—PLAIN SATINS.

Satins don't move fast enough to suit us. We therefore are determined if low prices is an object to clear out the balance of our stock of Solid Colored SATINS; they are all nice qualities, and among the lot will be found grades worth from 75c to \$1 yard.

BLACK DRESS SURAHs.

Will place on sale Monday morning one case of our celebrated Black DRESS SURAHs, extra heavy quality and soft finished, at our established price, 55c per yard; nothing to equal this anywhere. Also, one case Fine Grade Shanghai DRESS SILKS; superb quality at very low price.

SOMETHING CONCERNING BLACK G. G. SILKS.

We are now in a position to offer our patrons unusual inducements in Elegant Black GROS GRAIN DRESS SILKS; we have but 25 or 30 patterns left of our finer goods, and we propose to close them out far below any former prices; here is an opportunity to make a purchase that will pay a handsome interest even if not wanted for present use.

LADIES' VESTS—3 FOR \$1.00—LADIES' VESTS.

Ladies' Fine Jersey Ribbed VESTS, square neck; this quality is actually worth much more, but as a special leader we offer them

AT THE ABOVE PRICE.

B. Lowenstein & Bros.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

At \$1, Cream Yachting CLOTH, suitable for seaside and mountain wear, 50 inches wide, all wool.

At 90c yard, 44 inch All Wool Summer CAMEL'S HAIR, suitable for street and traveling dresses; reduced from \$1.25.

At 45c yard, Very Handsome All Wool FRENCH CHALLIES.

At 37 1-2c yard, All Wool FRENCH BEIGES, in gray and brown mixtures; real value, 50c.

At 15c yard, 100 pieces Half Wool NUN'S VEILING in seasonable shades; usually sold at 25c.

BUTTONS. BUTTONS.

The term sacrifice is none too strong for this offer of 100 gross Clear White PEARL BUTTONS, 22 to 30 line, at 7 1-2c per dozen; none in the lot worth less than 15c up to 25c dozen.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Our best 26 inch Gloria UMBRELLAS, 15 inch silverline handles, \$2.75.

Our best 24 and 26 inch Silk and Wool SERGES, fine assortment of silver handles, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Our best 26 inch Puritan UMBRELLA, with very elegant electroplated handles, \$5.75.

100 best Puritan 24 inch PARASOLS, very fine selection of handles, \$7.75; reduced from \$12 and \$15.

All Fine Novelty PARASOLS and all Lace Covered PARASOLS at cost.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

We offer a variety of Fine Huck TOWELS, in plain and tied fringes, at 45c each; these goods are slightly soiled on folded edges; regular prices from \$6.50 to \$9 dozen.

Turkish TOWELS—A superb offer of 150 dozen Turkish TOWELS, full of ruggedness and wear; they have always been sold at \$2 dozen, but this lot will be sold at \$1 dozen; every bath needs one as they promote health.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

All full size 12-4 and warranted \$3 value, but will be sold at \$2; they are welcome visitors to every bedroom and add a cheerful and restful appearance to the bed; these are superior goods and will laundry nicely.

TABLE DAMASK.

We place on sale 75 to 80 remnants of Fine TABLE DAMASK, in lengths from 2 1-2 to 4 1-2 yards and in prices from \$1.25 to \$3 per yard; worth 50 per cent. more.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

One lot Ladies' Extra Fine Gauze Black Cotton HOSE, light weight, with pure silk toes and heels, 3 pairs for \$1; worth 75c per pair.

Job lot Ladies' Fancy Striped and Dark Solid Colored HOSE, in packages of 2 pairs per 50c; worth 50c per pair.

THE GUTHRIE TROUBLE.

THE YOUNG CITY OF OKLAHOMA HAS ITS "BOODLERS," TOO.

While the City Government Does Some Good Work, It Has Assumed Other Powers to Which It Has No Right.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Inspector Packard, of the Interior Department, now in Guthrie, Oklahoma, has sent a report to Secretary Noble, under date of May 18, of the situation in that city. In the course of his report, Inspector Packard says: For about ten days there has been a steadily increasing feeling here among the people against the City Council of Guthrie. This council was very irregularly chosen, to begin with, and, as the people understood, for the purpose merely of putting the machinery of the city in motion. The Mayor was selected by a committee of seven chosen by a mass meeting, and a committee of one from each State and Territory became the council. At the time the council was chosen it consisted of over thirty members but now numbers about fifteen. Grave responsibilities were forced upon them, and generally they have assumed and settled them in a creditable manner. They have preserved order, surveyed the town and practically cleared the streets. In these matters they are commended by all. They have, however, assumed other powers and undertaken to act on various matters for which they are very generally and very emphatically condemned. They have appointed an attorney at a salary of \$1,800 per year and an adviser of the Council on arbitration at a salary in excess of this; a board of five arbitrators on settling the right of possession to lots, some being members of the Council at \$10 per day, charging each contestant \$10 before his case could be heard and returning only the \$10 to the party succeeding and keeping the remainder. Sometimes there have been five or six contestants for the same lots. They have granted or pretended to grant a franchise for ten years to a company to supply the city with water, but a bridge across the stream and grade the streets, and in like manner have taken many such steps, against which the citizens loudly protest. And, further, they are now collecting taxes—an occupation tax of \$5 per month, a survey tax, a recorder's tax on lots, etc. They have enacted harsh ordinances, for violation of which severe penalties are imposed. They are recklessly spending money in paying officials, and are surveying the town on lines other than those recommended at the people's meeting, in order to save their own lots.

Further, it is asserted that the members of the council are among those who came in on Sunday before the 23d, and seized all the best lots, and that the city government has been made more emphatic from the fact that the City Council has instructed its board of arbitration in considering who is entitled to a lot the board shall not take into consideration the time of settling as before or after 4 o'clock, but treat the priority of settlement on Monday, the 23d, regardless of the hour, entitled the party to the lot. This the people considered in direct conflict with the President's proclamation. In the last few days the council has selected two other boards of arbitration of five each, at a compensation of \$5 per day each, as claimed by some, and at \$10 per day as claimed by others. The council has transacted much of its business with

closed doors. The lawyers have formed a bar association and were the first to take action looking to an election of city officers and to the drafting of a charter to govern them. A petition was circulated yesterday asking the council to call an election to divide the city into wards, and to make a registry of the voters, and asking that the election be held Monday, the 27th of May. Everybody practically signed the petition. Independent of this petition the citizens held a large mass-meeting last evening on the Government acres. They were very much in earnest and very determined. After speeches by different persons they passed a resolution ousting the Mayor and City Council and appointed a committee to so notify them, and also passed a resolution appointing a committee of seven to call a city election, ignoring the present Mayor and Council. At this time there had grown to be considerable excitement, as the friends of the old Council were on the outside building deriding this action. At this juncture, when a few men were urging an adjournment, leaving the resolution in effect to oust the present Council, there were loud calls from both sides or sentiments.

I finally took the stand. I told them that in my judgment it was a crime, and at the close of his remarks a motion was made to reconsider the vote declaring the offices vacant, but the chairman of the meeting and about half a dozen others were in favor of the action already taken and declared the motion out of order, and the meeting was adjourned. The next day the meeting was about to be adjourned, against the almost unanimous desire of those present to carry out my suggestion.

They again called for me, and, quickly mounting the stand, I very earnestly appealed to them to act coolly and asked them if the resolution they had passed prevailed what would become of the city, without officers and without a government until they elected others. The motion was again made to reconsider and was carried and a committee appointed to present petitions to the Mayor requesting him to call an election. The meeting then adjourned in good humor. I do not think such an emergency will arise. The council will grant the election—in fact just before the close of the meeting, it sent word that the election would be called for June 10; this, however, is too late a date to suit the people, and I think when we confer with the council on this point they will fix an earlier date. The vote was unanimous, however, that if the council refused to call the election that then citizens would call it.

Col. Guenther Complimented. Special Dispatch to The Appeal. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 25.—Col. L. F. Guenther, who has been in charge of the Little Rock Barracks for the past four years, leaves tomorrow for Fort Trumbull, near New London, Conn. Col. Guenther's friends tendered him a farewell banquet tonight which was largely attended.

A PROTOCOL DRAFTED

IN REGARD TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA.

All Questions Are About Settled and the Conference May End Tuesday—Why King Humbert Didn't Go to Strasburg.

Copyright 1889 by the New York Associated Press. BETHLEHEM, May 25.—Sir Edward Malet, Mr. Kasson and Herr Holstein, as a committee of revision, completed today a draft of a protocol concerning Samoan questions. It contains clauses relating to the municipal government of Apia, the cooling posts held by the Powers, the land commission and the autonomy of the Samoan Government, the text of which has already been cabled to Washington and approved by Mr. Blaine. The remaining clauses defining the tariff of Samoa, the constitution of the native government, and the limitation of the German claims for indemnity from the natives have been framed in accordance with instructions from Mr. Blaine, who laid daily cable contact with the commission. Nothing, therefore, in the opinion of the delegates, ought to prevent the winding up of the conference on Tuesday, when the business is expected to be limited to the exchange of signature agreements. The success of the commission and the apathy with which the business was got through with was partly due to the conciliatory attitude of Count Herbert Bismarck and the impartial policy displayed by Sir Edward Malet, and largely to the American commissioners having definite instructions covering every point. The constant hard work of the sub-committees marvelously expedited matters, the plenary sittings of the conference having little to do further than to hear reports. Throughout no embarrassing developments have retarded the progress of the deliberations. When the conference began, it was announced that the foreign office was confident that the sessions would terminate the first week in June. The discussion has taken course and issue according to the forecast. The German official world, following the example of its chiefs treats the American commissioners with high favor. If they responded to all their invitations they would find their hardest work in recreation. Count Herbert gave conspicuous emphasis to his friendly footing with each of the commissioners by his greetings at the Tempelhof parade, when he left the parade to converse with each commissioner, riding between the carriages of Mr. Kasson and Mr. Bates and Mr. Phelps and exchanging cordial words with them.

King Humbert's projected visit to Strasburg was countermanded after the Italian Embassy received telegrams from Paris reporting the disturbance in the public mind. The arrangements at Strasburg included a review of the garrison and a night attack on the citadel. After Signor Crispien reformed the matter to Prince Bismarck, it was announced that King Humbert would not visit Strasburg, but would keep on the Baden side of the Rhine on his homeward journey. Neither Signor Crispien nor Prince Bismarck care at the present juncture to overtake the French.

The question of the Papacy. Prince Bismarck obtained from Signor Crispien a promise for a moderate international policy toward the Vatican, and has asked the Austrian Minister to join in united pressure on the Pope to make peace with the Quirinal. It is understood that Emperor Francis Joseph reluctantly allowed Count Kalnoky to intervene in the matter and that the Pope, on receiving private assurances of the Austrian Emperor's sympathy, promptly rejected the overtures. The result is a distinct breach in the continuity of the Alliance. The revised treaty will probably remain unsigned until Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky pay their respective visits here. The Italian Generals Holand and Klotz remain in Berlin to settle the details of the military convention with the War office. The adverse rumors go the length of asserting that the difference with Austria is leading to a rupture of the alliance Emperor Francis Joseph inclining to regulate the Balkan questions in conjunction with Russia. The official circle absolutely denies that a rupture is within the range of probability. King Humbert in a letter thanks the people of Berlin for the splendid reception accorded him, and sends a gift of 20,000 marks for charitable objects.

The French Papers Kick. PARIS, May 24.—The announcement that King Humbert would accompany Emperor William to Strasburg tomorrow was the absorbing sensation in this city today.

La France, commenting on the subject, says: "King Humbert pays us in a generous style for the 100,000 Frenchmen killed in Lombardy to liberate Italy."

The National says: "The visit is the acme of the fable, but in the present instance the lion is not dead, like the one in the story."

The Times says: "We cannot believe that King Humbert would inflict a gratuitous wound upon France by insulting her. France's sentiments ought to be held sacred by the son of Victor Emmanuel."

LYDIA THOMPSON'S VICTIM. She Causes, in an Indirect Way, His Suicide—A Full-Dress Dead. CHICAGO, Ill., May 25.—The dead body of George A. Westerkill, aged twenty-five years, was found in his room at Damon's Hotel about noon today. Westerkill had strangled himself in a full-dress suit, and his short and white necktie had never before been worn. Beside the bed were found two bottles which had contained morphine. He had evidently contemplated suicide for several days, and had himself prepared his body for burial. Lying on a table in the room, in a way to indicate that Westerkill had been looking at it just previous to taking the morphine, was a photograph of Lydia Thompson, the burlesque actress. Beside it was a letter from her thanking Westerkill for his many favors, and his body had shown her during her recent stay in Chicago. Persons around the Olympic Theater say that Westerkill formed quite an attachment for the actress, and that he was dependent after she left for the East. His letter spoke of financial embarrassment. Westerkill came from a small town near Ashland, Wis., where his parents live.

THE ASSEMBLY DISSOLVES

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS ADJOURN TO MEET NEXT YEAR.

In Nashville—The Sunday Observance Committee Submits Its Report—The Mecklenburg Trouble Taken Up—The Northern Brethren.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 25.—The Southern Presbyterian Assembly opened at 9 o'clock this morning with prayer by the moderator. The reports of the Standing Committees on education and systematic beneficence were read and adopted. This latter fixed the collection days of the ensuing year as follows: January and August, collecting for sustenance fund, February for church erection, March for publication, April for foreign missions, June and September for evangelistic fund, July for invalid fund, December for colored evangelistic fund and Tusculum institute.

The report of the Committee on Sabbath Observance was submitted and considered seriously. The first section of the report was the following resolution: Recommended for adoption, That we favor a petition to Congress to make the day of inauguration the first Wednesday in March or the last Wednesday in April to avoid the serious occasion for Sabbath breaking in March from having the inauguration occur the beginning of the week.

Dr. Woodrow moved that the resolution be stricken out as proposing an action contrary to the principles of the church. The motion was carried. A second resolution provided that the assembly indorse a petition to Congress to adopt a law against Sunday work, except work of necessity and mercy, so far as the jurisdiction of the general Government extends, with the usual exceptions in favor of those who observe another day of the week as Sabbath. This was suspended during the noon recess.

It was adopted with the amendment that the assembly, instead of indorsing the petition, advises its people to sign it. A petition urging ministers and members to refrain from traveling on Sunday, except in cases of necessity and mercy, was carried.

The report of the commission on the complaint of the Mecklenburg Presbytery against the Synod of North Carolina was brought up for discussion. This is a very complicated case, which has been about three times before the General Assembly, the Synod of North Carolina and Mecklenburg Presbytery respectively. The Rev. Dr. Robinson was convicted in civil court in Mecklenburg County of deserting his wife, who was granted a divorce and alimony which was never paid. The presbytery suspended Robinson from communion and from the ministry. The synod partly reversed this decision. The presbytery appealed and the case was sent up to the General Assembly at St. Louis, which sustained the presbytery. It was remanded and again sent to the General Assembly. The report of the commission, sustaining for the most part the presbytery, was adopted today. Written protests were filed.

Minor matters were attended to, votes of thanks were passed and the assembly dissolved, the next annual session to be held in Nashville, Tenn.

MENTS MADE TO THE REPORT OF THE CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE ON CHURCH WORK.

Col. E. E. Shugart, chairman of the committee on Sabbath observance, presented the report of that committee. Among the recommendations offered by the committee was one that the assembly commend to other Christian bodies the American Sabbath Union.

At 10:45 o'clock the assembly adjourned. In a body the convention proceeded to the Pennsylvania Railroad on their excursion to Princeton, N. J.

The Reformed Episcopal Church. BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—At the general council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in session this afternoon, the report on the constitution and canons was presented and unanimously adopted. Appropriations were made for the widows and orphans, funds for the widows of deceased clergymen. The resolution of the Committee on Constitution that this church recognize the Episcopal church as a sister church, and not as an order was adopted. The work of foreign missions was then taken up. Special questions to be considered was whether the Reformed Episcopal Church should take hold of that work as an independent body or whether they should, as at present, apply their funds to that object through union channels. The subject was debated at length and then referred back to the general committee.

Divided Into Two Dioceses. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 25.—At yesterday's session of the Episcopal Convention for California it was formally decided to divide the State, which has heretofore formed one diocese, into two dioceses. One will comprise the northern portion of the State and the other the southern portion.

The Grand Army Encampment. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 25.—William Warner, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was here today with part of his staff to consult with reference to securing a one cent rate to the encampment in August. It was decided to send the following letter to the chairman of the several passenger associations of the United States:

HONORABLE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, I KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 25, 1889. Sir—As the time approaches for the meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Milwaukee there is a great and growing dissatisfaction in all the departments of this order at the failure of your association to fix what is deemed a reasonable fare to and from the encampment.

When Milwaukee was selected as the place of our next meeting, assurances were given that the rate of fare to that city should not exceed that given to and from Columbus by the various railroads last year.

This promise has not been kept. If this result had been anticipated the encampment would not have been located at Milwaukee or any other city without proper guarantees. This failure is thought to be unjust, and I am assured, from reliable information received from comrades throughout the United States, will greatly diminish the attendance. I ask, therefore, that your association at an early day fix the rate for the encampment at one cent a mile; this, I feel warranted in saying, will prove satisfactory to the comrades.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION MAKES AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

Hereafter the List of Eligible Applicants for Appointment to the Federal Service and Their Standing Shall Be Made Public.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Civil Service Commission has made an important alteration to one of its rules by providing that hereafter the list of eligible applicants for appointment to the Government service and their standing shall be made public. This action of the Commission will be approved by the President. In an interview with an Associated Press reporter today, Commissioner Roosevelt, speaking of this change in the rule, said it was a reversal of the Commission's policy hitherto. For what were then deemed excellent reasons the Commission, when it was first established, had the eligible list kept secret, the idea being that this secrecy would prevent politicians from bringing pressure to bear upon any public officer to secure the appointment of a given man on the eligible list. It has, however, in practice, he said, resulted very frequently that politicians were able to get hold of the standing of applicants on the list, while the outside public and all but the favored applicants themselves remained ignorant of it; that the commission is now inclined to think the regulation has not produced the results intended, and which at the time, there seemed excellent reasons to think it would produce.

The commission believes that in our form of government publicity is a good thing, unless special reasons to the contrary can be shown; and they are now going to apply it fully in the case of the eligible list. The commission feels that it is, above all things, necessary to drill into the minds of the public a belief in the absolute honesty and fairness of the present system of electing public employees, and of the way in which it is carried out. The commission wants to give the public confidence in the law, and it feels that the best way to bring about that result is to have the work of the commission perfectly open and above board, and perfectly simple. Of course, said Mr. Roosevelt, while I believe implicitly that the merit system was opposed the old spoils system has come to stay, I realize that many of our methods are more or less on trial even yet, and the commission has to make experiments all the time, and it is absolutely inevitable that there should be occasional mistakes. When we find we have made such a mistake we shall simply reverse our action. Now it is exactly so in this case. It was believed, with what seemed good reasons by the original commission, that secrecy in the matter of the eligible list would work well. Now we are inclined to think that on the whole it has worked injustice, and the Commission is going, therefore, to make the eligible list and the standing of each applicant public, and try how it works, reserving to itself full liberty to alter the course if it is found to work badly. We recognize at the outset that there are certain disadvantages such a mistake as this, while the certification for appointment includes three names at a time. There is a chance that people will bring pressure to bear upon the appointing powers to have them choose some particular favored one of the three. But even when the list was kept secret, it too often happened that the politicians found out what the public remained ignorant of, and brought pressure to bear any-